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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/575,980	01/25/2007	Badreddine Douiri	2003P15792WOUS	8707

7590 12/01/2008

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EXAMINER	
HENRY, MARIEGEORGES A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2455	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/01/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/575,980	DOUIRI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MARIE GEORGES HENRY	2455	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 October 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *14-20 and 23-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *14-20 and 23-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the applicant request for reconsideration filed on 10/28/2008. Claims 1-13, 21, and 22 are canceled. Claims 27-28 are amended. Claims 14-20 and 23-28 are pending. Claims 14-20 and 23-28 are directed to an operating method for a server.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject

matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 14-20 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ***Jellum*** et al. (hereinafter "Jellum") (**US 6,915,482 B2**) in view of **Kim** et al. (hereinafter "Kim") (**US 7,246,147 B2**).

Jellum discloses the invention substantially as claim including an operating method for a server (see abstract).

Regarding claim 14, Jellum discloses a method of operating a server communicating with a client, comprising:

receiving a first page request from a first window instance of a client (Jellum, column 6, lines 1-3, it is possible to choose or select any part of a web page or similar information in the server);

transmitting the first page including the first page identification data to the client, by the server (Jellum, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

receiving a second page request from the client, the second page request including a transmission of the first page identification data back to the server only if the second page request originates from the first window instance, the first page identification data including at least one specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 1-15, when the server receives an acquired information file, it uses update indicator to check if the XML information assemblies received has not been changed);

storing the transmitted first page identification data by the server (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer);

wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 20-26, a new element ID is built in the new web page).

transmitting the second page including the second page identification data to the client, by the server (Jellum, column 9, lines 33-36, if the user still has some interests for the new page the process go back into the loop, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

storing the transmitted second page identification data by the server, if the back- transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer);

and storing the transmitted second page identification data and the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer; column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed).

Although Jellum discloses element ID built in a web page, he does not disclose a method attaching first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request, by the server; attaching second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request, by the server.

Kim discloses a method attaching first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request, by the server; attaching second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request, by the server, wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further specific transmission identifier (Kim, column 7, lines 44- 52, column 7, lines 15-17, an image

identification code is obtained based on users inputs; a bitmap image is generated, graphical image files are generated based on the bitmap image, HTTP server retrieves an HTML page).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Kim page identification feature in Jellum method in order to create a communication method with a identification feature in order to be able to download the correct version of a file (Kim, column 6, lines 47- 50) .

Regarding claim 15, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 14, in addition Jellum discloses further comprising: assigning selection data to the first and second page identification data (Jellum, column 5, lines 50-55, after downloading the web page, the user can search for any item of interest);

and transmitting the second page to the client based upon the selection data assigned to the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 8, lines 47, The "GetFiles" function is used to transmit the first page; column 8, line 57, the same loop is used to transmit the second page).

Regarding claim 16, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 15, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein, if the specific transmission identifier

included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is not identical to a previously stored transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer; column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed),

the second page is transmitted based upon the selection data assigned to one of the specific transmission identifiers included in any of the previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 8, lines 47, The "GetFiles" function is used to transmit the first page; column 8, line 57, the same loop is used to transmit the second page),

and the server assigns the selection data assigned to the one specific transmission identifier to the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data (Jellum, column 9, lines 17-22, the process goes to assign a unique element ID to the selected item, column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed).

Regarding claim 17, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 14, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein the first and second page identification data include a window identifier related to the first respectively a further window instance first respectively (Jellum, column 8, lines 17- 25, each URL references to monitor could be found in the server because the server data structure comprises a list of URL references to monitor),

the server maintains the window identifier, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 9, lines 25-28, if the identifier is found in the list of identifiers, the process processes, the same loop is performed),

and the server assigns, an updated window identifier to the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification' data, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is not identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed; column 9, lines 5-6, the file will be converted to the new XML).

Regarding claim 18, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 17, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is not identical to any transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data, the second page is transmitted based upon the selection data assigned to such page identification data having a transmission identifier including such window identifier being identical to the window identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data (Jellum, column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed; column 9, lines 5-6, the file will be converted to the new

XML).

Regarding claim 19, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 14, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein the server attaches the first and second page identification data to the first respectively second page as hidden input fields which are not displayed when displaying the respective page (Jellum, column 5, lines 26-29, an element of ID can be obtained by clicking, implying hidden, on the element on the displayed information assembly).

Regarding claim 20, Jellum discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the first or second page includes at least one address pointing to a further page, and the server attaches the first respectively second page identification data as parameters assigned to the respective transmitted page (Jellum, column 6, lines 1-10, it is possible to choose or select any part of a web page, a web page is associated with a IP address, or similar information assembly from an entire web page and the selection of information object is associated with the unique element ID).

Regarding claim 23, Jellum discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein the server attaches the first or second page identification data to the first respectively second page by attaching a software program to the respective page (Jellum, column 5, lines 29-33, a unique element ID for the selected web page is positioned in it),

the software program configured to attach on the client side to the second page request an attachment file having the second page identification data if the second page request originates from the first window instance (Jellum, column 9, lines 25-28, if the identifier is found in the list of identifiers, the process processes, the same loop is performed).

Regarding claim 24, Jellum discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, in addition Jellum discloses the method wherein the server attaches to the first or second page a variable having a current value and a program for execution by the client upon displaying the respective page in a window, the client upon executing the program modifies the current value of the variable if the current value corresponds to an initial value of the variable (Jellum, column 8, lines 64- 67; column 9, lines 1-4, the" Getfiles" function is arranged to utilize update information and to check if information entity carries content update indicators),

and the client upon executing the program repeats the first respectively second page request such that the first respectively second page identification data are back-transmitted to the server, if the current value does not correspond to the initial value of the variable (Jellum, column 8, lines 47, The "GetFiles" function is used to transmit the first page; column 8, line 57, the same loop is used to transmit the second page).

Regarding claim 25, Jellum discloses a computer readable medium encoded with a software program for operating a server communicating with a client, wherein when the software program is executed the operation of the server comprises the steps:

receive a first page request from a first window instance of a client (Jellum, column 6, lines 1-3, it is possible to choose or select any part of a web page or similar information in the server);

transmit the first page including the first page identification data to the client (Jellum, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

receive a second page request from the client, the second page request including a transmission of the first page identification data back to the server only if the second page request originates from the first window instance, the first page identification data including at least one specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 1-15, when the server receives an acquired information file, it uses update indicator to check if the XML information assemblies received has not been changes);

store the transmitted first page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer), wherein the second page

identification data includes at least one further specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 20-26, a new element ID is built in the new web page);

transmit the second page including the second page identification data to the client (Jellum, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

store the transmitted second page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer);

and store the transmitted second page identification data and the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer; column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed).

Although Jellum discloses element ID built in a web page, he does not disclose attach first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request; attach second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request.

Kim discloses attach first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request; attach second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request (Kim, column 7, lines 44- 52, column 7, lines 15-17, an image identification code is obtained based on users inputs; a bitmap image is generated, graphical image files are generated based on the bitmap image, HTTP server retrieves an HTML page).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Kim page identification feature in Jellum system in order to create a communication system with a identification feature in order to be able to download the correct version of a file (Kim, column 6, lines 47- 50) .

Regarding claim 26, Jellum discloses a server for establishing a communication with a client, the server comprising a bulk storage memory having a software program for operating the server, wherein when the software program is executed the operation of the server comprises the steps:

receive a first page request from a first window instance of a client (Jellum, column 6, lines 1-3, it is possible to choose or select any part of a web page or similar information in the server);

transmit the first page including the first page identification data to the

client (Jellum, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

receive a second page request from the client, the second page request including a transmission of the first page identification data back to the server only if the second page request originates from the first window instance, the first page identification data including at least one specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 1-15, when the server receives an acquired information file, it uses update indicator to check if the XML information assemblies received has not been changes);

store the transmitted first page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer);, wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further specific transmission identifier (Jellum, column 9, lines 20-26, a new element ID is built in the new webpage);

transmit the second page including the second page identification data to the client (Jellum, column 5, lines 36-39, through the graphical user interface, the web page and its ID are transferred to the user);

store the transmitted second page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer);

and store the transmitted second page identification data and the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Jellum, column 6, lines 15-16, element ID is stored in the element ID buffer; column 9, lines 38-39, a notification of the change could be a notification that the browser has changed).

Although Jellum discloses element ID built in a web page, he does not disclose attach first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request; attach second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request.

Kim discloses attach first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the first page request; attach second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request (Kim, column 7, lines 44- 52, column 7, lines 15-17, an image identification code is obtained based on users inputs; a bitmap image is generated, graphical image files are generated based on the bitmap image, HTTP server retrieves an HTML page).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Kim page identification feature in

Jellum system in order to create a communication system with a identification feature in order to be able to download the correct version of a file (Kim, column 6, lines 47- 50) .

5. Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Jellum**, in view of **Kim**, and further in view of **Laux** et al. (hereinafter "Laux") (**US 7,207,044 B2**).

Jellum discloses the invention substantially as claim including an operating method for a server (see abstract).

Regarding claim 27, Jellum and Kim disclose the method as claimed in claim 14.

However, Jellum and Kim do not disclose a method comprising the server upon receiving the second request, first transmit a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third, request as assigned parameters.

Laux discloses a method comprising the server upon receiving the second request, first transmit a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third, request as assigned parameters (Laux, column 15, lines 15-30, a communication message request is sent with another one encapsulated in it, the

encapsulated message request is return to the client with a client identification).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Laux requesting feature and Kim page identification feature in Jellum system in order to create a communication system with a requesting and page identification features in order to avoid diverting message to another server and to be able to download the correct version of a file (Kim, column 6, lines 47- 50).

Regarding claim 28, Jellum and Kim discloses the method as claimed in claim 14,

However, Jellum and Kim do not disclose comprising the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmits a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third request as an attachment file, wherein the server transmits a delete command for this attachment file to the client together with a page transferred to the client in response to the third request being sent back by the client to the server.

Laux discloses the method comprising the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmit a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the

transmitted third request as an attachment file, wherein the server transmits a delete command for this attachment file to the client together with a page transferred to the client in response to the third request being sent back by the client to the server (Laux, column 15, lines 15-30, column 17, lines 21-24, a communication message request is sent with another one encapsulated in it, the encapsulated message request is return to the client with a client identification; if the client program determines there is no further request, the server returns an acknowledgment message that the tunnel is torn down).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Laux requesting feature and Kim page identification feature in Jellum system in order to create a communication system with a requesting and page identification features in order to avoid diverting message to another server and to be able to download the correct version of a file (Kim, column 6, lines 47- 50).

6. The prior arts made of record and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bates et al. (US 6,456,307 B1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of using browser for displaying web pages. Melero et al. (US 2002, 0111879 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of accessing a remote server. Shuping et al. (US 6,313,855 B5) is made part of the record because of the teaching of browsing documents. Reitmeier (US 2002, 0184632 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of web media services. Sogabe et al. (US 2003,

0051022 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of web page managements. Wei (US 2004,003 0719 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of a web page system. Keiffer (US 2004, 0177327 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of a web page access. Davis et al. (US 5,937,160 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of identifier systems.

Response to Argument

7. Applicant's arguments filed on October 28, 2008 with respect to claims 14-20 and 23-28 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to Marie Georges Henry whose telephone number is (571) 270-3226. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7:30am - 4:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA)or 571-272-1000.

/Marie Georges Henry/
Examiner, Art Unit 2455
/saleh najjar/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2455